The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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To see what is right and not do it is want of courage.—Confucius.

WHOLE NO. 949. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 14.

TRADE UNIONISTS FACE ANOTHER WHOOPEE BREEZE

A Conference for Progressive Labor Action has been launched in New York for "militant economic and independent political action" by trade unions. The conference will bore from within.

The movement is headed by A. J. Muste of Brookwood College and is blessed by those who believe they have a divine commission to lead the workers.

A. F. of L. history is replete with similar whoopee.

Present-day whoopees, however, are crafty. Repudiation and defeat have taught them the folly of attacking from outside by organizing dual unions.

They profit by the lesson of 1890 when the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance was thrown out of the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit. In that fight every progressive (?) was lined up with the "reds."

The I. W. W. was organized in Chicago five years later by men who have the same viewpoints as 1929 whoopees.

In 1919 the One Big Union, another emotional gale, swept the Northwest and Western Canada. When that movement fizzled Communists took the center of the stage.

Between these cycles the workers were dazzled by numerous minor rainbows that were pointed to by men who chirped, as now, that the A. F. of L. has failed and that "militant economic and independent political action" is necessary.

Space does not permit a list of A. F. of L. conventions that repudiated the whoopees. Delegates to these conventions were repeatedly re-elected by their membership and they have as repeatedly been denounced by self-styled progressives (?).

The whoopee is beyond conversion. He must exhaust himself against the solid wall of trade union intelligence.

He is not aware that labor's challenge to industrial autocracy is militancy of the sternest sort. It undermines the structure of privilege and places a new social power in the affairs of men.

Manhood is impossible without freedom. Workers take the first step toward full stature when they wrest from others the power to dictate their lives. Workers, by this act, overthrow an age-long autocracy.

This is of no interest to the whoopee. He does not want men to save themselves—he wants that job himself. He has the autocratic complex, but he lacks the courage to state his paternalistic view.

His repetition of slogans is intended to conceal his purpose, although history and experience show the futility of catch phrases.

He is appalled at the worker's faith in himself and his knowledge that advanced social outlooks and legislation follow education and agitation.

The whoopee believes in noise, banner waving, short-cut methods and first-page pictures of self-styled "leaders."

The trade unionist is grounded in the American system—that law follows public opinion; that wrongs are righted in proportion as new social concepts are established.

Legislators, presidents and courts bow to this public opinion and herein American life differs from any other country in the world.

Here, all power comes from the people. Elsewhere, all power comes from government. Because we do not always accept that power does not affect the principle. The "red herring" method is yet used.

Trade unionism in this country fits into the American ideal, just as other trade unions fit into the ideals of their respective countries, with their varying historic backgrounds.

We trade unionists welcome every aid in the slow process of organizing and developing wage workers.

It is regrettible that this process should be beclouded, even momentarily, by methods that only bring self-aggrandizement to "leaders" and satisfaction to privilege.

Union-Wrecking Money Getters Should Be Outlawed By Workers

Washington, June 15.—Communists and "borers-from-within" call on organized labor for contributions to aid them in attempting to wreck the trade union movement, declares the A. F. of L. Executive Council, in a statement issued to all A. F. of L. affiliates.

"The membership of the A. F. of L. should ignore these appeals. Under no circumstances should they contribute to Communist and other opposing groups. Such money will be spent by these groups in their efforts to injure the A. F. of L."

The council calls attention to the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief. Both organizations are commonly referred to as units of international communism.

The council also calls attention to the recently formed Conference for Progressive Labor Action that is appealing for trade union funds to pay its expenses while it "bores from within."

"Before making a contribution in response to any appeal please communicate with officers of the A. F. of L. We will gladly and promptly forward advice and information. You will then know whether the appeal is bona fide and whether you should make a financial contribution.

"The A. F. of L. speaks for labor and represents labor. Communist organizations and dissenting or dual groups are not clothed with authority to speak for labor or to act for labor. They oppose the A. F. of L. and its policies. Why should we aid them in any way, and thus strengthen opposition to the work and policies of our great movement?"

Business Behind Jap Agitation; Far East Nation Is Good Buyer

New York, June 15.—There is an economic angle to the quiet agitation in this country that Japan be treated as a favored Oriental nation by placing it on the immigration quota list.

This economic feature is shown by the New York Trust company's Monthly Bulletin which states that the United States is Japan's leading customer, taking 42 per cent of the 1928 exports of that country, as compared with but 19 per cent for China, the nearest competitor.

The United States likewise accounted for 28.5 per cent of the 1928 imports, compared with 13 per cent for British India and 10.6 per cent for China.

"In half a century of astonishingly rapid changes Japan has developed from a country relatively backward and essentially agricultural, to one of the leading industrial and commercial nations" says the Bulletin. "In the past 10 years industrial production has risen 83 per cent, foreign trade volume has advanced 31 per cent and freight loadings, a reliable index of domestic business, increased 29 per cent.

"Western methods of manufacture and operating efficiency have been adopted and drastic improvements have been made in the banking system. The density of the population and the smallness of the area make it necessary for Japan to rely largely upon manufacturing for its prosperity. Textiles constitute by far the most important industry, employing over half the total number of factory workers.

"The population problem has been particularly acute in Japan with a density of 405 inhabitants per square mile, second only to that of the United Kingdom. Japan's population is increasing by 700,000 to 800,000 annually, while emigration remains rather small. The country's extraordinary industrial efficiency, however, and the progress in the past few years indicate that Japan will make the fullest possible use both of its material resources and of the energy of its people."

ARE FARMERS FACING TENANTRY? SENATOR PAINTS BLACK PICTURE

Philadelphia, June 15.—The nation's farmers will become a tenant class in 10 years unless discrimination against them ends, said Senator Brookhart in a speech in this city.

"The United States is headed straight for the creation of a tremendous peasant class, as impoverished, as hopeless as any in Europe," he said.

"One-third of the people of this country till the soil and that one-third is on its way to become the United States peasantry. Ten years from now there will be no Yankee farmer, none of that upstanding breed typified by Uncle Sam. Instead we will have 12,000,000 bowed men, grubbing a bare existence out of the soil, meagerly supporting the millions of others in their families.

"There is a gigantic discrimination against agriculture in favor of business that means ultimate ruin not only for farmers but for all industry."

Senator Brookhart said that farm bankruptcies increased 1000 per cent since the World War, while business bankruptcies remain normal. The country as a whole, he said, produced 5½ per cent of new wealth every year since 1912, but this is divided among public utilities and manufacturing.

"They say the farmer's own speculation in land has brought about his impoverished condition. As a matter of fact, land has never reached the high levels achieved by business and industry except in Florida, where it had nothing to do with farming."

The speaker declared that the discrepancy between farming and business "cannot continue without pauperizing the farmers."

"Agriculture, which already owns only one-fifth of the land it once did, will lose its possessions altogether," he said.

SHALL 'LABOR' COLLEGE DODGE VITAL ISSUE?

San Francisco, June 15.—"What's the purpose of a labor college if not to defend the purpose and aspirations of labor?" asks the Seamen's Journal.

Editor Paul Scharrenberg submits this question in discussing the reply of A. J. Muste, chairman of Brookwood College, to President Green's statement that Brookwood did not stand up for the legitimate union of miners when Communists attempted to form a dual movement during the recent soft-coal strike.

Muste pleaded that it is not the business of a labor college "to act as arbiter in such internal affairs."

"This is an extraordinary statement from the chairman of faculty of a 'labor college,' declares Editor Scharrenberg. "If a union engaged in a fight for its very existence cannot even expect sympathy from a labor college, then what is the object and purpose of such a college?

"If the chief of a labor college cannot see any difference between a recognized and well-established labor union on strike and a dual union organized during the strike to lend aid and comfort to the bosses, then just what earthly service does such a college render to the workers?

"A friend in need is a friend indeed! But, according to Mr. Muste's academic utterances, his labor college does not necessarily lend aid and comfort or even moral support to a union engaged in a protracted strike. Any disruptive dual union movement, it seems, is placed on an equal basis with the struggling legitimate union.

"Truly, the American worker had better beware of so-called labor colleges. No dyed-in-the-wool capitalist college president could be more cold-blooded in evading all responsibility and trying to 'make believe' that there is no essential difference between a union on strike and a dual movement fomented during the strike."

EARLY MOONEY ACTION URGED BY CLERGYMEN

San Francisco, June 15.—"Speedy action" on the pardon of Tom Mooney was urged by the annual convention of the California State Church Federation in a resolution forwarded to Governor Young. The Federation represents 17 Protestant denominations.

The resolution calls attention to the fact that Mooney has served 12 years in prison, and that Trial Judge Franklin Griffin, the present district attorney, all living jurors and two captains of detectives who worked on the case are asking for the pardon.

"This case, we believe, involves the basic principle of constitutional government," say the clergymen. "If this man be not guilty of the crime for which he is suffering imprisonment, then the tragedy should be brought to a close.

"In the name of honor, of our state, and of common justice we respectfully request you to give this case your earliest possible consideration and that you do us the favor of letting us know what your decision is and the grounds upon which you base same."

WHAT IS A SUBSIDY?

Suppose a member of Congress arose in his seat and said:

"Mr. Chairman, home ownership is a national asset; therefore, I move that the sum of $50,000,000 be appropriated by Congress to start a national campaign of home building. The money may be loaned up to three-quarters of the construction cost of each house at the government's low rate of interest provided for by the Jones-White act. In support of my resolution I refer you to the recently enacted Jones-White Merchant Marine Act, which permits the government to advance to vessel owners an amount of money equal to three-fourths of the cost of any ship they propose to build. The Dollar Steamship Company is asking the government for a loan of $50,000,000, under the act, to build six new passenger vessels. Other ship owners contemplate similar action. The United States Shipping Board has already voted to loan the Dollar company $1,125,000 to recondition four vessels now in service."

If a member of Congress presented such a resolution and urged its adoption for reasons stated above, what would happen?

Would the nation rock with protests over the evils of "a subsidy that replaces private initiative"?

UNEMPLOYED WILL BE COUNTED; A. F. OF L. WINS LONG FIGHT

Washington, June 15.—Congress ordered that the next census include a list of unemployed in this country. The plan originated in the Senate, but met strong opposition in the House, where the proposal was stricken from the census appropriation bill. It was reinstated by a majority of one vote after representatives of the A. F. of L. urged its importance.

It will be the first time such a compilation will be made. The A. F. of L. and other advocates of the plan have repeatedly shown that former unemployment estimates have been guesses. The unemployed census will provide a working basis for any necessary legislation.

MARGARET BONDFIELD IN BRITISH CABINET

Washington, June 15. — Ramsey MacDonald, premier of Great Britain, appointed Miss Margaret Bondfield Minister of Labor. This is the first time a woman has occupied a cabinet position.

Miss Bondfield was one of the two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. in 1919.

The MacDonald cabinet includes J. R. Clynes and James H. Thomas, also well-known to North American trade unionists. The former represented the British Trades Union Congress at the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. in 1909. Thomas was fraternal delegate to the 1921 convention in Denver.

Thomas' position in the cabinet will be most important as he will attempt to solve the unemployed problem. Other major problems that confront the Labor government are international peace and reviving the coal industry that has been prostrate since the miners' strike.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE BRINGS WAGE INCREASE

Chicago, June 15.—Structural iron workers won their strike for higher wages. Rates are advanced from $12 to $13 a day.

Union opponents express surprise at this "high" wage, but no mention is made of the number of iron workers who are killed and disabled, and the short work period during the year.

It is estimated that no large building is erected in this city without the loss of at least one iron worker's life. Last year 66 were killed and 38 permanently disabled. These workers are employed on an average of 146 days a year.

SENATE AGAIN VOTES TO END LAME DUCKS

Washington, June 15.—For the fifth time in six years the senate approved Senator Norris' lame duck resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent defeated Senators and House members from participating in legislation and to alter the date of the inauguration of the President and Vice President.

The resolution has never been sanctioned by the House, whose leaders have sidetracked the proposal.

FIREMEN JOIN UNION

Omaha, Neb., June 15.—The International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers issued charters to the following localities during May: Richmond, Va.; Nahant, Iowa; Jackson, Mich.; Springfield, Mass.; Flora, Ill.; Depew, N. Y.; Broadview, Saskatchewan, Canada, and Nakina and Ignace, Ontario, Canada.

MOVES TO REVEAL PAPER OWNERSHIP

Washington, June 15.—A bill providing for disclosure of the "real ownership" of newspapers was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Phipps of Colorado. The bill would strengthen the present law by compelling newspaper managers to reveal any additional information of the financial make-up of newspapers which the Post Office Department may desire.

The bill is the result of an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. It has been shown that the power trust has a minority interest in a number of papers, and that control of other publications has been considered. This information has not been included in ownership reports that newspapers submit to the Post Office Department.

GASOLINE BUYERS GYPED

Washington, June 15. — Motorists were gyped out of $20,000,000 by short-measure dealers in gasoline, last year, according to Ernest N. Smith, of the American Automobile Association.

At least one-sixth of all the gasoline sold, or approximately 2,000,000,000 gallons, was subjected to short measure. Motorists received 100,000,000 gallons less than they paid for, said Mr. Smith.

CAMP LIFE AIDS CHILDREN

Washington, June 15.—Camp life as an aid to children is more generally accepted, says the United States Bureau of Education.

"In the natural and informal atmosphere of camp life," the bureau says, "the child learns many lessons in social co-operation which cannot be taught in the school room."

CARPENTERS UNITE

Westminster, British Columbia, June 15.—Mill and factory workers organized and are chartered by the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

STATE PENSION BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Sacramento Cal., June 15.—Governor Young signed the state pension bill which provides that indigent aged persons may receive a pension not to exceed $1 a day. One-half of the pension will be payable by the state and the other half by the county in which the beneficiary resides. The beneficiary must be at least 70 years of age, have been a resident of the state 15 years and the county one year and without children or other persons to support him. His property may not exceed $3,000 in value and any outside income must be counted as a part of the total income of $1 a day.

While the act is not wholly satisfactory to old-age pension advocates, they point out that details can be perfected, since the principle is accepted.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN; WAGES UP 18 PER CENT

Anderson, S. C., June 15. — State mediators aided representatives of the United Textile Workers in settling the nine-weeks' mill strike here. A wage increase of 18 per cent and a promise of no discrimination have been secured. The employes were unorganized when they suspended work, and the settlement followed organization.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Calgary, Alberta, Canada, June 15.—Newspaper printers in this city and in Edmonton raised wages and secured a three-year contract. Rates the first two years will be $47.25 for day work and $50.25 for night work. For the third year, day work will be $48 and night work $51.

MACHINE DRIVES MEN ALONG SINGLE TRACK

Atlantic City, June 15.—"Industry, commerce and the machine are grinding men to pulp," said Rabbi Solomon Goldman of Cleveland at the National Conference of Jewish Social Service.

"To think or act differently from those about us is the most unpardonable offense," said the speaker. "Minorities are regarded as abnormal and as subjects for psychoanalysis."

Miss Frances Taussig, executive director of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York, said that a test had shown that 90 per cent of a large group of individuals receiving relief and service because of economic difficulties also were found to have some correctible physical defect or some health condition requiring attention. Miss Taussig reported that in the 4,000 families that are known to her organization in an average year, acute illness presented a problem in about 22 per cent of the cases, tuberculosis in 10 per cent, heart disease in 13 per cent and other chronic diseases in 28 per cent. Physicians, she said, should recognize the community of interest between social work and the hospital and develop the clients' intelligence concerning medical problems.

PEACE OUTLOOK DARK

New York, June 15.—The outlook for world peace is not very hopeful, Dr. Fred B. Smith, of the World Alliance for International Friendship, told educators, sociologists and clergymen in an address in this city.

"Never since the Armistice has peace been so near, so tangible, so easily to be had for the taking," Dr. Smith said. "Yet blunders and misunderstandings, doubts and suspicions, partial revelations and misplaced secrecy have befogged the outlook."

11,000 EMPLOYERS IGNORE LABOR LAW

Albany, N. Y., June 15.—A drive will be started against employers who fail to comply with the law requiring them to insure employes against accident. Miss Frances Perkins, State Commissioner of Labor, said her inspectors reported that in two fields alone, the factory and mercantile divisions, 11,000 employers failed to insure. Nearly 2,000 cases of injured employes during the past year were in the class of uninsured employers. The commissioner said it was difficult to collect awards from the uninsured group and that frequently the department failed to collect in whole or in part.

"The magistrates have agreed to hold award cases for the Special Sessions Court and not dismiss them," said Miss Perkins. "We will prosecute not only cases in which accidents have occurred but employers will have to stand trial also for not having insured regardless of whether accidents occurred or not.

"It is a tragedy when a man is injured in the employ of an uninsured firm."

Harrisburg, Pa., June 15.—A drive against employers who have failed to take out workers' compensation insurance is about to be launched by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor.

A check-up reveals that a large number of employers who are subject to the act do not provide such insurance.

DUALISTS ARE FUNNY

Denver, June 15. — A group of carpenters, who were expelled by the Brotherhood of Carpenters for violating the five-day week rule, have formed a dual organization and secured a state charter.

One of the aims of the dualists, according to the incorporation papers, is "to reduce the hours of labor."

DELAYED PUBLIC BUILDING NO PROSPERITY SOLUTION

Washington, June 15.—Secretary of Labor Davis questions the value of restricting building and public works during good times as a solution of the unemployed problem.

"This plan has the best of motives behind it, but it will not fully solve the problem," said Mr. Davis in a radio address.

"When times are good," said the cabinet member, "activity in public works and buildings helps to make them good. To hold up public works for bad times would help to bring on bad times. Statistics prove this. We spend every year $7,000,000,000 on buildings of every sort. Nearly $1,500,000,000 of this goes into public works, including military and naval buildings. To hold that amount of building for bad times would only bring on the emergency it was meant to remedy."

Mr. Davis discussed the proposal that an annual appropriation of $150,400,000 be set aside for speeding up public enterprises "when the index of employment" prepared by the United States Department of Labor or by state departments of labor show a decline in employment. The $50,000,000 for river and harbor work and other items would be released when "the volume, based on value, of contracts awarded for construction work had fallen 10 per cent for a three-month period below the average of the corresponding three-months period of the three preceding years."

"You will see how disappointing these plans would be," said Secretary Davis, "when I remind you that the government has no agency for collecting such information on building contracts. It would be difficult to do. And that is not the only or the real defect in such a plan to cure unemployment.

"Supose there is unemployment in the ore fields of Hibbing, Minn., or in the shoe and textile factories of New England. This will not be shown in any falling off in the building contracts. Unemployment is rarely distributed evenly and might occur at points far away from where public works were needed.

"More than that, you can see from our annual building expenditure of $7,000,000,000 that any 'prosperity reserve' of only $150,400,000 to stimulate public works could hardly be more than a drop in the bucket.

"The $60,000,000 spent on rivers and harbors and flood control would help unemployment in the immediate neighborhood of these works. But even though Congress were in session and ready to start this money to work what good could it do to relieve the unemployed shoe or textile workers of New England? Only what is reflected back to us as a result of purchases made by those who are at work elsewhere.

"This is not spoken in criticism. Any effort to cure unemployment is laudable. But it is clear that if we are to meet unemployment in any practical way nothing short of the Federal and State revolving funds of several hundred millions suggested by President Hoover will do."

PENSION LAW SUPPORT URGED BY ROOSEVELT

Hyde Park, N. Y., June 15.—In an address to more than 300 members of the Women's Trade Union League and officials of the State Federation of Labor, Governor Roosevelt called on trade unionists and all other public-spirited citizens to support a proposed old-age pension law.

The state executive announced his appointments to the commission created by the legislature to study and report on the advisability of this question. He expressed the hope that old-age security for industrial and agricultural workers will become a fact with the next session of the legislature.

"This commission is going to get somewhere," said the governor. "They will have a very difficult task before them but they will approach that task from the point of view of practical experience.

"Modern thought is getting away from institutions. The tendency is more and more to take care of the individual in the home.

"In the final analysis, good economics as well as proper humanity dictates that if the State is to aid them in their declining years that aid should be given to them under conditions where they may maintain their independent lives and hold up their heads as citizens of America."

AGNES NESTOR HONORED; GETS UNIVERSITY DEGREE

Chicago, June 15.—Miss Agnes Nestor, president Chicago Women's Trade Union League, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Loyola University. This unusual honor—the first to a trade union woman—was conferred on Miss Nestor on account of her efforts as a citizen and her work for industrial betterment.

She has been general president and general secretary-treasurer of the International Glove Workers' Union of America. She has served in official positions in the National Women's Trade Union League and represented that organization at the Congress of International Federation of Working Women at Vienna, six years ago. She was a member of the labor mission that visited Great Britain and France in 1918 and has served on various other national and state commissions.

MINERS WANT RIGHTS ACCORDED COMMUNISTS

Bicknell, Ind., June 15.—Organized miners appealed to Governor Leslie to protect their rights that the anti-union Knox Consolidated Coal Company oppose and which are granted without question to Communists who are employed as strikebreakers.

The trade unionists have been denied free speech and assemblage by Injunction Judge Linn D. Hay, but the "red" National Miners' union is permitted to hold public meetings.

The company broke its agreement with the union and received the Communists with open arms.

BRICKLAYERS GAIN

Lorain, Ohio, June 15.—Bricklayers compromised a $1 a day demand and will receive an additional 50 cents a day. The new rate is $12.50.

FIVE-DAY WEEK GROWS

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Art glass workers established the five-day week and $1.10 an hour.

FEW BASIC THINKERS FOUND IN EDUCATORS

New York, June 15.—The majority of American educators are "super-conservative and reactionary in their social and political views," according to Dr. Manly H. Harper in an educational research project of Teachers' College.

Most school teachers are anything but liberal, and they cling to antiquated doctrines, he declares.

"The survey shows that, with rare exceptions, American educators have done but little fundamental thinking relative to our more vital social problems," Dr. Harper asserts. "With a frequency and definiteness compelling monotony of reiteration, the study has shown from many angles that, other things being equal, the greater the conservatism the less stable, the less independent, the less consistent, the less scientific in attitude is the thinking on problems involved in the test."

Conservatism is characterized "not by cautious and alert inquiry, but by dangerous and satisfied blindness. This attitude can "neither create nor conserve," said Dr. Harper.

HOTELS MUST HOUSE TROOPS IN NEXT WAR

Chicago, June 15.—Troops will be housed in hotels in the next war and streets about these hostelries will be roped off for training purposes, says Colonel James K. Parsons of the general army staff, writing in the Red Guidon.

Guests will be obliged to give up their quarters in these hotels. This is part of the mobilization plans now on file in the War Department, and will be put into effect within a few hours after a call to arms.

Seizing hotels would be cheaper, better and more effective than shifting of troops to cantonments and the erection of expensive camps and roads, says Colonel Parsons.

While the article makes no refernce to compensation, owners of the hotels will be paid for any loss.

CRIMINAL TYPE IDEA DISPUTED BY LAWES

Boston, June 15.—"There is no such thing as the 'criminal type' which psychriartists talk about," said Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison at the closing session of the Boys' Club Federation.

"I can't possibly recognize a criminal type in humanity," said the speaker, who for years has been associated with criminals. "It is the point of temptation that makes the criminal—the time, place and circumstance. There is no specific reason for crime, it is a combination of reasons."

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Long Beach, Calif., June 15.—The five-day week is established by Sheet Metal Workers' Union. These workers will receive the same wage or more for the 40-hour week.

UNION ORGANIZER PASSES

Seattle, June 15.—Thomas Lee, international representative Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died in this city. He was well known among trade unionists throughout the Pacific northwest and western Canada.

OLLIE S. WILSON DEAD

Oklahoma City, June 15.—Ollie S. Wilson died in a local hospital after a 10-days' illness. He was a member of the Typographical Union and served as secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor from 1906 until 1911.